22: Wiedfeldt--23 [2] F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 847, 553, 851 Atayal

The father has the right to kill a child, or more accurately, to have someone else kill it, for he never does it himself. With the high value placed upon children, this never occurs except when a child is blind, or deaf, or burdened with some other kind of physical defect. It has the effect, if you will, of making the race a select one. There is no punishment for killing a child that has not yet reached the age of two or three years, and hence does not yet have a name. In view of the high rate of infant mortality, they do not give the child a name until there is some prospect that it will survive. In naming it, the name of one of the grandparents, or of a famous head-hunter of the clan, is placed before the first name of the father.

22: Wiedfeldt--28 [6] F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 682, 851, 847 Atayal

As long as children do not have a name, there is no punishment for killing them. A child that is capable of running around alone at a distance from the hut always has a name.

22: Wiedfeldt--42 [2] F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 304, 671, 851 Atayal

The Atayals also possess the most important institutions of civil law. ... The mere fact of birth is a matter of indifference before the law. Only when the child receives a name, that is, when it is about three years old, does it begin to enjoy some consideration before the law. On the other hand, the capacity to carry on business is indicated by the outward sign of tattooing, instead of by age.